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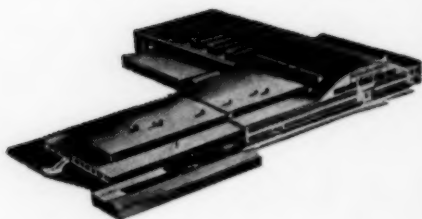
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THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

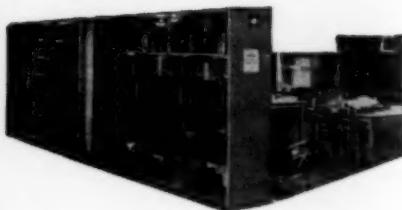


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The Catholic Library World

Official Journal of the CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President

HELEN L. BUTLER, Ph.D.

Marywood College

Scranton, Pa.

Vice-President

A. HOMER MATTLIN, S.J.

Loyola University

Chicago, Illinois

Editor

VINCENT T. MALLON, M.M.

Editorial and Association Office

Maryknoll Seminary

Glen Ellyn, Illinois

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Indexed in *The Catholic Periodical Index* and *Library Literature*

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

If a city editor were to send his ace reporter to cover a story at the local library the ensuing dispatch would more likely describe a murder in the stacks than the arrival of a new 500 volume encyclopedia. Libraries are seldom newsworthy. The recent investigations of subversives in education, at home and abroad, has thrown a temporary spotlight on books, but it will soon fade. However, it would of course be a mistake to conclude from this lack of publicity, that libraries wield little influence on the thought and conduct of the nation.

When we read, as in an article in this issue, that in the year 1899 in New York City, a library run under Catholic auspices circulated over a third of a million books, we are shocked into an appreciation of the potential influence libraries possess. The question Catholic librarians must ask themselves occasionally is whether they are capitalizing on the influence at their command. Is their policy of buying, circulating, publicity, calculated to make the Faith better understood by the non-Catholic and better loved by the faithful?

Catholic Book Week is an opportunity for both an examination of conscience and a renewal of effort in our mission to the literate.

One could measure the success of Book Week by the number of agate lines of publicity in the trade journals or by the quantity of book lists distributed. But just as the libraries themselves do most of their work without fanfare so Book Week will be a real, though intangible, success if it instills in some and deepens in others the sense of the apostolate through books.

This is not to detract from the indispensable and exhausting task performed by Alphonse F. Trezza of the University of Pennsylvania Library, this year's National Chairman. He and his staff, volunteers all, spend nights and week ends planning the poster, prodding the publicists, wrapping and mailing the thousands of orders for Book Week material that are funneled to him from all over the country through the Association Office.

Since Mr. Trezza and his committee, Mr. Phillips Temple, Dr. Helen Butler, Sister Marie Inez, C.S.J., Brother Edmund Joseph, F.S.C., Miss Lucy Murphy, Miss Rita Kেকেissen, and others do their part by organizing the observance on the national level, the rest of us will want to cooperate by doing our share locally, especially by providing the bookstores and libraries with book lists and posters.

CALENDAR OF SCHEDULED

EVENTS—1954

February 6, New England Unit. Archbishop Cushing Educational Clinic, Boston.

February 20, New England Unit. Annual Book Festival, New England Mutual Hall, Boston.

February 22, Greater St. Louis Unit. Annual conference. Xavier High School, St. Louis.

February 21-27, CATHOLIC BOOK WEEK: Theme, *Christian Reading for a United World*. Honorary Chairman, His Eminence, Francis, Cardinal, Spellman, Archbishop of New York.

February 27, Philadelphia Area Unit. Conference and annual Catholic Author Luncheon. Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

March 20, Greater Louisville Unit. Spring meeting.

April 10, Michigan Unit. Spring meeting. Saginaw.

April 12, Richmond Unit. Spring meeting.

April 20-23, CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. 30th Annual Conference, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.

May 8, Western New York Catholic Librarians Conference. Spring meeting.

May 9, Philadelphia Area Unit. Spring meeting.

May 15, Albany Unit. Spring meeting.

May 15, Greater Louisville Unit. Spring meeting.

June 20-26, American Library Association. Annual conference, Minneapolis.

July 17, Pacific Northwest Regional Conference, Annual conference, St. Martin's College, Olympia, Washington.

History of

The Cathedral Free Circulating Library of New York City (1887-1905)

SISTER MARGHERITA MARIA
O'ROURKE, S.N.J.H.

One of the first acts of the Reverend Michael J. Lavelle after he became rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, in 1887, was to organize a general library. He received wholehearted cooperation from the clergy and the laity, while various parish societies gave him all the books in their libraries, to form a single collection. In November 1887 the Reverend Joseph H. McMahon was appointed the Director of the Cathedral Library. Volunteer workers immediately began to prepare the four hundred books for use. Archbishop Michael A. Corrigan's statement on the real purpose of the formation of the library reveals the intent of Father Lavelle in starting this much needed project:

... to counteract the evil influences of public libraries, in general; to supply people with innocuous reading; and to minimize, as far as possible, the harm that can be done by dangerous books.¹

On January 3, 1888, the Cathedral Library was formally opened in the Cathedral School Hall, 111 East Fiftieth Street. It was to be unusual in two respects:

1. During the sixteen years of its existence it had but one Director.
2. All service was voluntary until the last three years.²

At first, the Cathedral Free Circulating Library served only the people of the Cathedral parish. Since it was located in the Cathedral School Hall, which was used as a center for all the activities of both the parish and the school, the Library could be

open only three times a week. Energetic, devoted young men and women gave their time and service to buy books, classify them, cover them and arrange them on the shelves. Miss Agnes Wallace, librarian, was, no doubt, the person most responsible for the technical perfection of the Cathedral Library and its service.

The Cathedral Library soon outgrew its rather limited quarters. Through arrangements made with the Trustees of the Cathedral, a three-story and basement building at 123 East 50th St., between Park and Lexington Avenues, was secured. Continued growth later resulted in the main library moving to 536 Amsterdam Avenue.

The Reverend Joseph H. McMahon was ever keenly aware of the need for providing good Catholic literature in order to cultivate Catholic leaders. In 1893 he determined to extend the Cathedral Library's sphere of influence and make of it something more than a parish library, and therefore, removed all membership restrictions and opened the doors of the Library to the public at large. From this date the Cathedral Library served "... any resident of the city who could give satisfactory reference. In every respect, therefore, the Cathedral Library was a Free Public Circulating Library, because ... it numbered among its readers Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Gentiles."³

Since 1892 the hours of library service had been lengthened, so that by 1893 it was open every Sunday from 10 a.m. to noon; every Tuesday and Thursday from 7:30 to 9:00 p.m.; every Wednesday and Saturday

¹*Library Journal* (New York: Publication Office, May, 1901, Vol. 26), p. 277.

²McMahon, Rev. Joseph H. *Personal Notes*. St. Joseph's Seminary Archives, Yonkers, N.Y.

³Cathedral Free Circulating Library, N.Y. *Final Report of the Director*, The Cathedral Library Association, 1905, p. 4.

from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. By 1896 circulation had so increased that it was necessary to keep the Library open twelve hours every day for six days a week, and two hours on Sundays.⁴

As the need arose, branch libraries were established, of which the most important were

Sacred Heart Branch, 463 West 51st Street, in the store of a building owned by the Sacred Heart Church. The Right Reverend Joseph Mooney, pastor, paid the rent until the consolidation with the New York Public, 1905. This branch contained about 4,000 volumes. It had 6,435 readers and its circulation averaged about 600 a day. Miss Grace Conway was the librarian.

St. Raphael's Branch was opened in February, 1901, at 501 West 40th Street. The rent for the building was paid by the Reverend M. A. Cunneen, pastor. This library had only about 3,000 volumes. It had about 2,094 readers, but its average circulation was nearly the same as that in the Sacred Heart Branch.

In October, 1901, the Epiphany Branch was opened at 223 East 22nd Street; later it moved to 230 East 22nd Street. The record of circulation for 1901 was 21,791; 1902, 46,761; 1903, 32,183; 1904, 22,739. The Reverend Denis J. Mahon paid the rent for the building. The librarian was Miss Elizabeth Brown.⁵

One of the greatest services rendered by the Cathedral Library was that to the schools of the city. Teachers were urged to notify the library staff of their particular needs. Lists of books were carefully prepared for children, and travelling libraries kept books circulating from the Library to the schools. There were twenty-four travelling libraries maintained chiefly for work with the public and parochial schools. In 1899, 227,000 volumes were lent to the city schools.⁶ Children were required to bring application blanks signed by their parents before they were allowed to use the Library. Librarians received detailed instructions from the Director to use great discretion in supervising the reading of children. A special juvenile list was prepared with the object of cultivating a taste for good books.

The Cathedral Library offers a striking contrast to other circulating libraries of that time in the strict supervision it always exercised over the circulation of many books, which, though listed in the catalogue, were

allowed to be given only to readers of discrimination and judgment. The letters "LL" indicated books of this kind. These books might circulate only with the permission of the Director. Special lists of books were prepared to help priests in their work of instructing converts.

Catholics who lived far away from the Cathedral Library also shared its benefits. The Library sent them books that might increase their knowledge of the Catholic Faith and "... spread a knowledge of the same among their neighbors ... Many persons living at a great distance from New York benefitted by the liberality of the management in this particular. ... At present we number among our readers Catholics out on the western plains and in the savannas of the distant South who are far removed from any religious, much less Catholic, influence."⁷

As the work increased, financial problems developed. The Cathedral Library had depended upon voluntary subscriptions, book fines, and an occasional gift for support since its foundation, all of which proved inadequate.

As an outgrowth of the work of the Cathedral Free Circulating Library, Father McMahon had established a Catholic Library Reading Circle, in common with the general development of study clubs of that period. The Cathedral Library Association, which became organized, was really an outgrowth of this Reading Circle or perhaps an enlargement of its original scope. When his plans for the Cathedral Library Association were completed he stated the objectives of its formation in 1889 as follows:

1. To provide funds for the support of the Cathedral Library.
2. To publish and circulate as widely as means would allow leaflets treating of the salient points of Christian doctrine.
3. To distribute among the poor, and in hospitals, reformatories, etc., Catholic periodicals, magazines, etc. Anyone can become a member of the Cathedral Library Association by paying an annual subscription of one dollar. There are also Associate Members, Patrons, and Founders who contribute larger sums.

Besides the blessing of aiding in an undeniably good work, the members of the Association are offered the following advantages:

They receive a copy gratis of the minor

⁴Lydenberg, Harry M., *History of the N.Y. Public Library*. The New Public Library, 1923, p. 247.

⁵New York State Library Bulletin. *Report of the Director*. (N.Y. Public Libraries 1890-95), Nos. 1, 4.

⁶McMahon, Rev. Joseph H. *The Cathedral Library, a Few Facts About It*. The Cathedral Library Association, 1900, p. 10.

⁷Cathedral Free Circulating Library, N.Y. *The Cathedral Library Catalogue*. The Cathedral Library Association, 1894-1897, p. vii.

publications of the Association; a liberal discount is allowed them on the purchase of all such publications; They may order through the Association at a considerable saving to themselves; They receive a special memento in all the Masses of the Director and are especially prayed for every month by the League of the Sacred Heart.⁸

The membership of the Cathedral Library Association never numbered more than about 200; therefore, the amount of money received from subscription fees never became a means of adequate support.

On the other hand, as a publisher, circulator and distributor of Catholic literature, the Cathedral Library Association succeeded in great measure. In addition to publishing the courses of study utilized by the Cathedral Library Reading Circle, it ventured into publication of books such as Brother Azarias', *Books and Reading*, Ozanam's *Dante and Catholic Philosophy in the Thirteenth Century*, Lecomte's *The Life of Christ* in three volumes (its most ambitious venture), and various specialized liturgical publications such as the *Order of Consecration of a Bishop*, *The Blessings of a Bell*, *Order of the Consecration of a Church*, etc.

With the failure of the Cathedral Library Association's fund-raising venture, the need for money was urgent. Therefore, the Director decided to make the necessary adjustments in order to apply for municipal aid. The first requirement was to have a charter from the University of the State of New York. Father McMahon labored strenuously to build the Library up to such a condition as would enable it to benefit by the very liberal Library Law of the State of New York. He already kept the Library open the required twelve hours a day. At length a slight modification in the University Law enabled the Cathedral Library to comply with the regulations of the State of New York.⁹ Accordingly the charter was sent to the Cathedral Library October 22, 1896.¹⁰

Now the Cathedral Library was one of the libraries composing the Public Library System of the State of New York subject to investigation by the officials of the State Library, and entitled, on their certification, to receive a grant of money from the City

of New York. The State granted \$200 to the Cathedral Free Circulating Library in 1898.¹¹ The following year the University of the State of New York gave the Cathedral Library a certificate of approved circulation.¹² This made it possible for the Director of the Library to apply to the Board of Estimates for municipal aid. This was granted as follows:

... To June 30, 1899, \$8,000.
To June 30, 1900, 10,616.68
To June 30, 1901, 11,324.99
To June 30, 1902, 15,212.49
To June 30, 1903, 17,274.96
To June 30, 1904, 17,274.96
From July 1
to Dec. 31, 1904, \$8,637.52.¹³

The administration during the entire life of the Cathedral Library was the Director's work. He purchased all books on his own responsibility. New books were usually obtained by purchase, occasionally by gifts. The increase in contents and circulation was all the more astounding in view of the fact that the books in the Cathedral Library were of a much better class than in most circulating libraries. The quality of the books circulated was proof of the religious and cultural influence the Cathedral Library exerted. An analysis of the records for one month showed that there were circulated in the Main Library 1,031 volumes in the department of Philosophy and Religion; 241 volumes of Poetry; 221 volumes of Essays.

... The official statistics of New York libraries for 1893 show that at that time the Cathedral Library was the 15th free public library in order of size in New York State, with a circulation of 23,530 which placed it 51st in point of circulation. The annual report of 1899 gives the circulation as 315,389, and places the Library as the 4th in the State in point of circulation, and 3rd in the City of New York.¹⁴

In all departments the Cathedral Library endeavored to supplement the deficiencies of the Public Library. It was regarded as an authority on all Catholic subjects. There were books for every type of student in the Reference and Circulation sections. The collection of history, both ecclesiastical and secular was unexcelled. The leading general

¹¹Cathedral Free Circulating Library, N.Y. *The Cathedral Library Catalogue*, p. viii.

¹²*Ibid.*

¹³Cathedral Free Circulating Library, N.Y. *Final Report of the Director*, p. 7.

¹⁴McMahon, Rev. Joseph H. *The Cathedral Library, a Few Facts about It*, p. 6.

⁸*Ibid.*, p. viii.

⁹*Ibid.*

¹⁰New York State Commissioner of Education. *Charter Records*. Albany, Office of the Commissioner of Education, 1900, Vol. 4, p. 156.

periodicals (English, American, and French) were kept on file. Catholic newspapers from all parts of the United States were received.

The Cathedral Library's history showed rapid, steady growth from 1887 until it was forced to consolidate with the New York Public Library in December, 1904. Comparative statistics prove this:

... At the time of the opening in 1888 there were 800 volumes; by September 26, 1893, there were 14,064. By the time of the consolidation, December 31, 1904, the number was 49,812 volumes of books circulated in 1888, the number was 8,393; in 1904, it was 343,962... At the time of the consolidation there were five large branches and seven smaller branches or stations...¹⁵

Probably the most accurate testimony of the work done by the Cathedral Free Circulating Library was given in an editorial in the Boston "Traveller", September 20, 1904. This was reproduced in the November 12, 1904, issue of "Ave Maria":

The Boston "Traveller" speaks approvingly of the Cathedral Library in New York City. This collection contains what is primarily designed to be all the important literature available, with no distinction as to the religious faith of the authors, but with supervision by those in authority, who advise Catholics against reading certain books disapproved by the Church. In other words, the clergyman who is responsible for the Cathedral Library, recognizing the futility of attempting to spread good literature by the negative method of advising against a given list of books, takes the positive method of publishing a good general list of books from which the objectionable titles are stricken out. This impresses us as being an excellent plan, even better perhaps than that adopted in Boston, where Catholics may obtain special lists of such works by their own authors as are contained in the Public Library; although even this much is a long step in the right direction.¹⁶

Archbishop Corrigan spoke truly when he said that the loss to Catholic intellectual interests, if the Catholic Library should cease to function, would be irreparable.

During the latter nineteenth century an urge for consolidation characterized business. Nearly all important industries changed from ownership by individuals to ownership by corporations or trusts.¹⁷ This affected the public library system, too. The fact that the Cathedral Library received municipal aid had already provoked some comment.

Andrew Carnegie's gift for the building of new public libraries in New York City set in motion the forces that eventually caused the Cathedral Library to cease to exist as a Catholic library. Mr. Carnegie always gave his money with the proviso that the community thus benefitted should provide the site, books and maintenance. Mr. Bird S. Coler, the Comptroller of the City of New York, did not approve of the system of giving municipal aid to libraries on the basis of ten cents per volume of circulation. He asked the trustees of the New York Public Library to conduct an investigation of the circulating libraries of Manhattan. This was done. The reports were sent to Dr. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library who found that in general the libraries investigated were in good condition.

Gradually one small circulating library after another became aware that the conditions of the Carnegie gift and the attitude of city officials towards municipal aid were to result in eventual consolidation. In order to facilitate the procedure of consolidation, Assemblyman Gherardi Davis introduced a bill into the legislature on February 7, 1901, which provided for the consolidation of all the public libraries in New York City. One library after another submitted to conditions against which they were powerless. The Cathedral Free Circulating Library was the last to sign the deed of transfer of property to the New York Public Library as is evident from the following list of circulating libraries absorbed into the public library system:

St. Agnes Free Library	Aug. 1, 1901
Washington Heights Free Library	Oct. 9, 1901
N.Y. Free Circulating Library for the Blind	Feb. 21, 1903
Aguilar Free Library	Feb. 24, 1903
Harlem Library	Dec. 14, 1903
Tottenville Library	Dec. 31, 1903
Library of the University Settlement Society	Dec. 31, 1903
The Webster Free Library of the East Side House	Dec. 31, 1903
Cathedral Free Library	Dec. 31, 1904 ¹⁸

Archbishop Corrigan had begun to oppose the consolidation as soon as it became apparent that the New York Public Library would absorb the small libraries. His speeches on the subject caused sarcastic and decidedly anti-Catholic comments in several

¹⁵Lydenberg. p. 249.

¹⁶"Editorial" quoted in *The Ave Maria*. v. 59. (November 12, 1904), p. 639.

¹⁷Nichols, R. F., Bogley W. C., and Beard, C. A. *America Yesterday and Today*. N.Y. The Macmillan Co., 1938, p. 412.

¹⁸Lydenberg. p. 400.

papers. In February, 1903, his successor, Archbishop Farley, expressed the same opposition to the question of consolidation. The *New York Times* published an answer to the Archbishop's speech which very well expressed the determination of the majority to end once and for all any aid to the Cathedral Library. The fact that the correct name was not once applied to the "Catholic Library", and the general tone of the sarcasm manifest throughout the article might be interpreted as hostility to things Catholic. Certainly the Cathedral Free Circulating Library must have been known to the staff of the *New York Times* after so many years of service to the city.

All efforts to maintain the Cathedral Library as an independent organization proved unavailing. The forces working against that, and for consolidation, were too strong. At a meeting of the trustees of the Cathedral Free Circulating Library, held on December 23rd, 1904, at the residence of Monsignor Mooney, 457 West Fifty-first Street, the resolution to submit to the much protested consolidation was taken. The report of the Director was read. A resolution was made that the Secretary be authorized to have not more than 1000 copies of the Final Report of the Director printed. These were to be sent to each library in the city, to the educational institutions of the city, to the pas-

tors of the churches, and to those who had been actively interested in the work of the Library. Steps were taken to effect the consolidation, the bill of sale was executed, and the approval of the Regents of the University of the State of New York was secured.

One is amazed to note in reading accounts of this consolidation how generally the impression is given that the various libraries submitting to conditions beyond their control voluntarily chose to transfer their property and become a part of the New York Public Library. Perhaps that was true in several cases; in many, especially in that of the Cathedral Library, it was not.

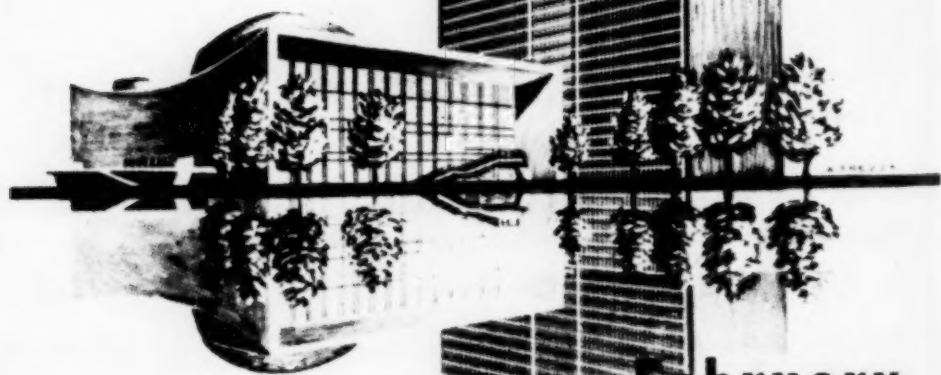
In reviewing the history of the Cathedral Library one must pay tribute to Monsignor M. J. Lavelle and Monsignor Joseph H. McMahon as well as to the men and women who helped them to achieve great success against heavy odds. The fact that the main library and its branches circulated 2,010,461 volumes; in public and parochial schools, 726,409 volumes; and its travelling libraries, 18,796 volumes; making a grand total of 2,755,666 volumes circulated from 1888 until December 31, 1904, proves that the Cathedral Free Circulating Library forms an important chapter in the history of Catholic library work in the United States.

COMING ISSUES

Future issues of the CLW will include articles pertinent to the Marian Year just begun. We are counting on our readers' filial devotion to Our Lady to bring us bibliographies, popular and scholarly, descriptions of specialized collections, and other feature articles on the subject, in order to do our little part in honoring Mary during this year. Other issues will include a discussion of censorship and the library by a theologian of no mean distinction, and a special group of articles on the elementary school library.

CHRISTIAN READING

for a
**UNITED
WORLD**



Catholic Book Week

**February
21-27
1954**

The Best in Catholic Reading for Adults—1954

This list was prepared for Catholic Book Week by Brother Edmund Joseph, F.S.C., LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Lucy Murphy, Buffalo Public Library, and Rita Keckeissen, St. Peter's Library, New York.

ALL GOD'S CHILDREN. James Keller. Hanover House. \$2.

This book emphasizes the need for recognizing God in the very subject matter of the curriculum, whenever the facts call for that recognition.

BE NOT SOLICITOUS. Maisie Ward. Sheed. \$3.

A worthwhile, unpretentious book that will enable thousands of families to see the hidden splendor, luster, and glory of homes filled with faith, courage and confidence in Divine power.

BREAD IN THE WILDERNESS. Thomas Merton. New Directions. \$6.

There is much here to encourage meditation, to provoke thought, to lead to the Psalms and then back to itself for the marvelous vistas it opens on these songs of God, on the Mass and the Divine Office.

CASE OF CARDINAL ALOYSIUS STEPINAC. Richard Pattee. Bruce. \$5.50

This informative study has considerable value in clarifying many popular misconceptions about Archbishop Stepinac's alleged wartime collaboration with Fascisms.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE AMERICA IDEA. Theodore Maynard. Appleton. \$3.50.

Dr. Maynard presents in this book a study of the position of Catholics in America and in American traditions. To answer the question of just where do Catholics fit into the American scene, the author traces the development of the Church in this country, the racial and national composition of American Catholics, and the contributions of Catholics to the general welfare. Of particular interest is the second section of the volume, which examines the various national groups and stresses the vast work of the Catholic Church in Americanizing the flood of immigrants.

CATHOLIC COMMENTARY ON HOLY SCRIPTURE. Don Bernard Orchard, ed. Nelson. \$15.00.

This is the book-of-the-year for all students of the Bible and those who would like to read it intelligently.

Prepared by the British Catholic Biblical Association, it is a monumental one-volume commentary based on the best Catholic scholarship. It is as valuable for exegesis, as commentary, and the introductory articles form a clear and interesting survey of all phases of biblical scholarship.

A CENTURY OF CONFLICT: Communist Techniques of World Revolution. Stefan T. Possony. Regnery. \$7.50.

Recent Communist theory is explored, for the most part in primary Communist sources, and the results here described. The author explains the new Communist mentality which holds that the Communist cannot regard Capitalism as an evil whose eventual decay and collapse will give rise to the new order, but as a force that Communism must always war against.

CHINA IN THE 16TH CENTURY, the Journals of Matthew Ricci. Translated by Louis Gallagher, S.J. Random. \$7.50.

Hitherto unpublished in English in this Jesuit missionary report of 16th Century China, the first eye-witness account of that country to follow the story of Marco Polo, who preceded the missioner by three centuries. A detailed historical and geographical report by the first man to establish a Christian mission in China.

CHOIR OF MUSES. Etienne Gilson. Sheed. \$3.50.

This study of artistic inspiration is based on six artists, each of whom loved a woman, and was inspired by that love to produce great art. The Muse, Mr. Gilson finds, becomes the source of spiritual fruitfulness for the artist and gives his work direction toward the absolute.

THE CHURCH IN THE CHRISTIAN ROMAN EMPIRE. J. R. Palanque, G. Bardy, and P. de Labriolle. Translated by Ernest C. Messenger. Macmillan. \$9.

This excellent translation continues the famous Fliche-Martin series. The same lofty scholarship and scrupulous endeavor to maintain complete objectivity makes this a worthy successor to Lebreton and Zeiler's *History of the Primitive Church*.

CREATIVE INTUITION IN ART AND POETRY. Jacques Maritain. Pantheon. \$6.50.

Maritain discourses upon creative institution as the mark of genius in art, and uses it as a guide to greatness in poetry and painting.

FLOWER OF MAY. Kate O'Brien. Harper. \$3.75.

Miss O'Brien brings her subtle touch to the dawn of first love, the fullness of the religious vocation and, finally, married love.

FUNDAMENTAL PSYCHIATRY. John R. Cavanagh and James B. Goldbrick. Bruce. \$5.50.

A psychiatric manual written from the Christian viewpoint. A thorough and authoritative treatment of the many facets of the complex personality.

GREATEST FAITH EVEN KNOWN. Fulton Oursler and April Oursler Armstrong. Doubleday. \$3.95.

Story of the men who first spread the religion of Jesus and of the momentous times in which they lived.

A HANDFUL OF AUTHORS. Gilbert K. Chesterton. Sheed. \$3.

G. K. C. wrote easily, with best of good manners and in the best of good style. Particularly happy were his pieces on writers, with his generous and just evaluations. Dorothy Collins has here collected his best writings on writers.

HILLAIRE BELLOC: No Alienated Man. Frederick Wilhelmson. Sheed. \$2.75.

This analysis of the voluminous writings of Belloc centers his thought around two books, *The Path to Rome* and *Four Men*. It forms an excellent introduction for a new generation that reads little of the writings of a very brave man who took up the difficult task of opposing centuries-old ignorance and bigotry and forced an indifferent or opposed public to take into account what he was proving.

LIFE IS WORTH LIVING. Bishop Fulton J. Sheen. McGraw. \$3.75.

A stirring, challenging statement of Bishop Sheen's whole philosophy of life and living. A book that will provide lasting inspiration and spiritual guidance to men and women everywhere.

THE MANNER IS ORDINARY. John La-farge, S.J. Harcourt. \$5.

The former executive editor of America reflects in these appealing memoirs on a long and active life. As a Jesuit he has had extensive experience

in many fields, pastoral, educational, editorial, writing. He is particularly interested in rural development and interracial relations.

MARY TUDOR. H. F. M. Prescott. Macmillan. \$5.

This is a scholarly but dramatic presentation of the life and character of the highly controversial English queen, who, it would appear, was a good but outspoken woman and a poor sovereign.

MENTAL HEALTH IN A MAD WORLD. James A. Wagner. Bruce. \$3.75.

Wonderfully understandable and free from technical psychological terminology that so often bewilders rather than instructs. This book is a valuable contribution toward happier, more balanced living for anyone who takes the effort to put its ideas into action in his own life.

OF SACRAMENTS AND SACRIFICE. Clifford Howell, S.J. Liturgical Press. \$2.50.

This stimulating book, in language for the layman, on grace, the sacraments and the Mass is a notable contribution to books on liturgical living. A study outline makes it ideal for group use. Its appeal is both to those who already love the liturgy and to those who feel they have no "liturgical background."

PHILOSOPHY OF JACQUES MARITAIN. Charles A. Fechner. Newman. \$5.

A short biography is followed by an extensive survey of Maritain's contributions to every branch of philosophy. Written in non-technical language, the book presents a clear picture of Maritain's influence in the Neo-Thomistic movement.

PROMISES TO KEEP: a Family Close-up. William E. Walsh. Kenedy. \$3.

Author tells of his own married life and the problems of bringing up twelve children on a school teacher's salary.

SAINTS WESTWARD. Donald Attwater. Kenedy. \$2.50.

A very well written collection of informal sketches of saintly missionaries, martyrs, pioneers, and others, both men and women, of North and South America.

SET ALL AFIRE. Louis de Wohl. Lippincott. \$3.

The story of St. Francis Xavier told in a novel of flaming brilliance. Mr. de Wohl presents St. Francis as a proud man humbled, a sensual man disciplined, a self-seeking man self-immolated, a man capable of far-sighted planning, immediate action, gifted with the spirited intensity necessary to inspire others.

SIGN OF JONAS. Thomas Merton. Harcourt. \$3.50.

This is Merton's journal covering the five years that follow his entrance to Gethsemani, breathing the quiet of the Trappist cloister. Interesting both for his own thoughts and comments on his life and writing and for the short meditations with which the book is interspersed.

SO NEAR IS GOD. James M. Gillis, C.S.P. Scribner. \$3.

A series of reflections on religion, introduced by Francis Cardinal Spellman and written by the former editor of *Catholic World*.

SOCIETY AND SANITY. Frank J. Sheed. Sheed. \$3.

Deals with fundamental truths that bear upon

the nature of man, the Catholic ideals of the family, and the solid principles upon which social institutions must rest.

A STAGE OF FOOLS. Charles A. Brady. Dutton. \$3.95.

His first novel and an excellent one, well documented and literary, based on the life of Sir Thomas More, his rise and fall under Henry VIII of England.

WHAT AMERICA MEANS TO ME and other poems and prayers. Francis Cardinal Spellman. Scribner. \$2.50.

Cardinal Spellman expresses simply and gracefully the deepfelt sincerities of a heart in love with God and men.

The Best in Catholic Reading for Children 1954

This list was prepared for Catholic Book Week by Sister Marie Inez, St. Catherine's College, St. Paul, and Dr. Helen L. Butler, Marywood College, Scranton.

ADVENTURES OF PANCHITO OF PERU, by Albert J. Nevins. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. Dodd. \$2.75.

After an Indian boy of modern Peru saved a rich white boy from a mad Quechua Indian's attack, the two went adventuring together through the cities and ruins of the ancient Incas. Though the madman struck again, Pancho's quick wit did not fail. His reward was satisfying and unselfish. Ages 12-16.

ALL ALONE, by Clair H. Bishop. Illustrated by Feodor Rojankovsky. Viking. \$2.50.

Two boys prove that happiness and security come when men share with one another, and that disaster may come from attempting to live "all alone." Ages 7-12.

AND NOW MIGUEL, by Joseph Krumboltz. Illustrated by Jean Charlot. Crowell. \$2.75.

A last adventure as a boy and a first adventure as a man is Miguel's own story of his secret wish. Ages 10-12.

ARABIAN COW HORSE, by John R. Young. Illustrated by Lorence F. Bjorklund. Wilcox. \$2.50.

A Milwaukee Catholic writes this exciting story of Arizona ranch life in which Don, who wants to be a rodeo star, proves to his father that an Arabian horse and a despised ketch-dog can work cattle as well as a quarter horse and a dog with more experience. Ages 12-16.

BOOK OF HUGH FLOWER, by Lorna Beers. Illustrated by Eleanor Mill. Harper. \$2.50.

What life must have been like in 15th century England when this 16-year-old stone mason worked on the Church of St. Nicholas, circumvented his jealous, slovenly associate, and won the favor of the master mason's daughter. Ages 12-16.

THE BORROWERS, by Mary Norton. Illustrated by Beth and Joe Krush. Harcourt. \$2.50.

A simple book but immensely ingenious; it is a literary folk-story, and warmly convincing. The

plot is suspenseful and the characters are perfectly presented. Ages 10-16.

THE DRAGON AND THE BOOK, written and illustrated by Christine Price. Longmans. \$2.75.

A story of the Middle Ages in which a young boy not only helps to letter the manuscript known as the Jewelled Psalter of Edengarth but also, in delivering it to the king, is willing to protect it with his life. Ages 10-14.

GOD AND THE GENERAL'S DAUGHTER, by Anne Keagney. Bruce. \$3.

Story of the beautiful daughter of the famous revolutionary hero, Ethan Allen, who turned from a free-thought attitude toward religion to eventually become a Catholic and a religious. Ages 12-16.

FIRST CATHOLICS, by Marigold Hunt. Illustrated by Emil Antonucci. Sheed. \$2.75.

A retelling of the Acts of the Apostles in a spirit of the high adventure of the first Christians. Ages 9-12.

HALFWAY TO HEAVEN: the Story of the St. Bernard by Ruth A. Knight. Illustrated by Wesley Dennis. McGraw. \$2.75.

About the young Italian novice who shivered in the cold St. Bernard Hospice high in the Alps, and who trained the greatest life-saving dogs the monks ever had, the famous Barry der Menschenretter. Ages 13-16.

HERO BY MISTAKE, by Anite Brenner. Illustrated by Jean Charlot. Scott. \$2.

The folktale quality of the accidental "making of a brave man" makes this a story for all ages. Ages 7-12.

IN CLEAN HAY, by Eric P. Kelly. Illustrated by Maud and Miska Perersham. Macmillan. \$1.25.

A Polish folk custom of re-enacting the Nativity with a *Szopka* (puppet show) on Christmas Eve enable four children to experience a Christmas story of their own. Ages 6-9.

JEAN BAPTISTE POINTE DE SABLE; founder of Chicago, by Shirley Graham. Messner. \$2.75.

A Negro, his nationality was Spanish, his name French, his religion Catholic. He became an American and he could have been, if he had wished, chief of all the Potawatomis. Ages 13-16.

THE JUGGLER OF OUR LADY; a Medieval Legend, by R. O. Blechman. Holt. \$2.50

Easy to read (practically all pictures) and funny without being irreverent, this is a modern interpretation of the old tale about the juggler who made a Christmas gift to Our Lady or the only thing he had. Ages 7-12.

MAGIC MAZE, by Mary Buff. Illustrated by Conrad Buff. Houghton. \$3.

A precious present, a few kernels of maize, unfold the wonders of God's providence to a Mayan Indian boy in Guatemala. Ages 7-10.

THE MISSION BELL, written and illustrated by Leo Politi. Scribner. \$2.25.

A picture story of the life of Father Junipero Serra centered around the bell, still in existence, brought by him from Mexico for the California missions. Ages 6-10.

NICHOLAS AND THE WOOL-PACK; an Adventure Story of the Middle Ages, by Cynthia Harnett. Putnam. \$2.50.

Fifteen years old, destined to follow his father's footsteps in the wool-growing industry, and already betrothed to a winsome tomboy, Nicholas saved his father from ruin at the hands of treacherous Lombards. Another phase of 15th century England. Ages 14-17.

NOEL FOR JEANNE MARIE, written and illustrated by Francoise. Scribner. \$2.25.

Jeanne-Marie and Patapon are introduced to the Santons of Southern France. An exquisite book. There is no one like Francoise to create a Christmas story with such charm. Ages 4-6.

READY OR NOT, by Mary Stolz. Harper. \$2.50.

This story of adolescent troubles being cured or calmed or simply explained away is written with a great deal of thought and with proper regard for the dignity of young boys and girls. Ages 14-17.

REASON FOR ANN AND OTHER STORIES, by Myles Connolly. McMullen. \$3.

Tales with plots as varied as their mood. Gay, thrilling, satirical, poignant, and realistic. Ages 14-17.

RICH INHERITANCE; a Story of Catholic Elizabethan England, by Winefride Nolan. Illustrated by Stuart Tresilian. St. Martin's. \$2.50.

Taxed for not attending the Reformation Church until their wealth was almost exhausted,

and denounced for harboring a fugitive priest, this Catholic family left their English inheritance for the richer inheritance in France—freedom to practice their faith. Adventure and a pleasant romance. Ages 12-16.

THE SILVER CHAIR, by C. S. Lewis. Illustrated by Pauline Baynes. Macmillan. \$2.75.

A tale of fantasy in which two children after many adventures, rich in excitement and unsurpassed in Christian allegory, rescue the Prince of Narnia, Son of Caspian. The fourth book in the series of the author's stories for children. Ages 9-12.

SONG OF A THRUSH, by Katherine W. Eyre. Illustrated by Stephani and Edward Godwin. Oxford. \$3.

The pretty, brave girl, Margaret Plantagenet, who tried desperately to protect her little brother from the murderous plans of the infamous hunch-backed Richard III, is known to us as Blessed Margaret Pole, mother of Cardinal Pole. Ages 13-16.

ST. FRANCIS AND THE WOLF, written and illustrated by Hetty Beatty. Houghton. \$2.50.

The legend of Gubbio told and illustrated again with a breath of freshness.

SHADRACH, written and illustrated by Meindert DeJong. Harper. \$2.50.

An unusually sensitive study of a small boy and his intense love for a pet. Ages 10-16.

THE SPRINGS OF SILENCE, by Madeline Defrees (Sister Mary Gilbert). Illustrated by Hazard Durfee. Prentice. \$2.95.
In telling about her 17 years in religious life,

Sister Mary Gilbert answers many questions girls ask—about admission, the "trousseau," postulancy, novitiate, final vows, obedience, sharing, contacts with the world and, above all, what it means to dedicate one's life to God's service. Ages 13-17.

THE STORY OF THE "ROMANCE," by William E. Rively. Rinehart. \$3.50.

It took courage, faith and resourcefulness for this Jesuit missionary to find and to sail, with a crew of four, the 45-foot brigantine from San Francisco to his Caroline Island mission. Ages 12-17.

THIS IS THE SEMINARY, by Rawley Myers. Bruce. \$2.

How you can know if you have a vocation to the priesthood; what your daily life there will probably be like, your studies, prayers, recreation; and where the major seminaries are in which you may enroll. Ages 13-17.

WHILE ANGELS WATCH, by Gerard S. Scriven. Catechetical Guild. \$3.

The Gospel story from the Incarnation to the Redemption through the eyes of the angels. Devils, too, play a part in this story. Ages 7-10.

WITH THE BIBLE THROUGH THE CHURCH YEAR, by Richard Beron, O.S.B., Pantheon. \$4.95.

Old and New Testament stories retold to make a continuous story of the reality of Man's Redemption as it is lived through the Liturgy of the Church. Illustrated in the Beuronese style by Benedictine Brothers. Ages 6-12.

1954 BOOKLIST NOW READY

Sister Stella Maris', O.P. annual, annotated *Catholic Booklist* is just off the press. This year's editors number twelve outstanding Catholic bookmen, experts in the fields in which they have selected titles. The list of notables includes Harold C. Gardiner, S.J., Clara Kircher, John J. Considine, M.M., Sr. Melania Grace, S.C. The *Booklist* is about 75 pages long including the author-title index. It may be ordered from, The Catholic Booklist. St. Catherine Junior College, St. Catherine, Ky. Price 75¢.

Father Kapsner's New Manual

HELEN B. UHRICH

Yale University

The Reverend Oliver Kapsner, O.S.B., in his recently published *Manual of Cataloging Practice for Catholic Author and Title Entries* has again made a significant contribution to library scholarship. Writing out of his extensive knowledge of theological and religious literature and the difficulties encountered in the cataloging and organization of this material, Father Kapsner has prepared a manual intended to cover areas of cataloging practice which are not adequately treated in existing cataloging tools. The adaptations, revisions, and new provisions expressed and exemplified in this manual are intended to supplement the latest edition of the A.L.A. cataloging rules and the Vatican Library cataloging rules, particularly for Catholic libraries.

Father Kapsner presents his material under sixteen major topics (sixteen "trouble areas", we might add). These are Bible; Apocryphal Books of the Bible; Liturgical Books of the Latin Rite and the Eastern Rites; Prayer-books; Catechisms, Hymns, Indulgences; Imitatio Christi; Index Librorum Prohibitorum; Saints; Popes; Councils and Synods; Pastoral Letters; Catholic Church and Holy See; Religious Orders—Personal Names and Corporate Names; and Monastic Rules. Under each topic the author indicates the corresponding A.L.A. and Vatican Library rules and defines and describes the material belonging in that category. He gives clear, precise rules for entry together with generous examples of entries and sample cards, including instructions on subject headings to be used. Some of the provisions direct catalogers in Catholic libraries how to handle variations from the A.L.A. rules and Library of Congress practice. Others are complete revisions of the

A.L.A. rules and aim to formulate what could, according to the author, "be considered correct procedure not only for Catholic libraries, but for all libraries."

Much valuable material has been assembled in this *Manual*. Under Bible we find listed the names of the books according to the full Catholic canon, with references from variant forms and spellings, Catholic as well as non-Catholic. Thus the cataloger is provided with a ready reference for interpreting Library of Congress entries and for translating them into Catholic forms. There is also a list of the Apocryphal books with similar references. Under Liturgical Books of the Latin rite a thirteen-page list of liturgical texts under the Latin names has been provided with short historical statements and appropriate references. This information should be extremely useful for quick reference.

For many of the topics in the *Manual* there is no variation from A.L.A. rules. This is true for such entries at Imitatio Christi, Baltimore Catechism, Eastern Churches, and Ecumenical Councils. For others, however, some of the revisions and new provisions are more radical in nature and are a departure from current cataloging practice. As such they need to be examined and evaluated for their implications in the reference use of the catalog and expense in cataloging and recataloging.

For Bible entries Father Kapsner retains the present form of entry under Bible and recommends no change except to bring the entries into conformity with the Catholic canon. For the Apocryphal books he recommends direct entry under the specific name of the Apocryphal book rather than under Bible, as at present, since in his opinion "this type of literature belongs to anonymous classics" and should be entered under "accepted names".

Many of the proposed changes have to do

Kapsner, Oliver L., O.S.B., *A Manual of Cataloging Practices for Catholic Author and Title Entries*. Catholic University of America Press, 1953. 107 p. (Studies in library science, no. 2) *

with entries beginning with "Catholic Church" such as *Catholic Church. Liturgy and ritual. Memoriale rituum*; *Catholic Church. Codex juris canonici*; *Catholic Church. Pope* (for collections of bulls, briefs, encyclicals, apostolic letters, etc. covering several pontificates); *Catholic Church. Pope, 1119-1124 (Callistus II)* (for collections of official and administrative documents issued during a pontificate). Here Father Kapsner proposes direct entry for names of bodies and titles now occurring as subheads under Catholic Church. Thus the examples listed above would be entered, in order, under *Memoriale rituum*; *Codex juris canonici*; *Popes*; and *Popes, 1119-1124 (Callistus II)*. Collected works or writings of a pope before his term of office and non-official writings during his pontificate would continue to be entered directly under his name, e.g., *Benedictus XIV, Pope, 1675-1758*.

No direct entry is proposed for the publications of the "diplomatic body" of the Catholic Church which are now entered as *Catholic Church. Legates, nuncios, etc.* and *Catholic Church. Treaties, etc.* These would be adapted by substituting the heading "Holy See" for the first part, thus, *Holy See. Legates, nuncios, etc.* and *Holy See. Treaties, etc.*

Libraries pursuing this policy of direct entry would have no occasion to use "Catholic Church" as main entry, and the objections raised to the use of "Catholic Church" in its present form and with all its subheads would thereby be answered.

In examining the direct entry principal it would appear that the cataloger could apply this rule without difficulty. The efforts on the use of the catalog, however, would have serious implications. Direct entry would result in decentralization of catalog entries throughout the catalog. This may be desirable for a special library where the bulk of the collection deals with one subject or with closely related subjects, and where the use is mainly by specialists. In such cases the grouping of material under a form heading may serve only to pile up entries under major topics. Also, the form entry may not always coincide with the terminology of the specialist. On the other hand, it does not follow that a dispersal of the entries throughout the catalog results in greater effectiveness or ease in the use of the catalog. A general catalog code must reckon with the general user as well as with the specialist. Most people find that a catalog is easier to

use where, as far as possible, all material by and about a topic is filed together by means of related headings and subheads, rather than one in which the entries are scattered, even though references are provided. This has been the philosophy behind the present catalogue rules. Libraries adopting the principle of direct entry as recommended by Father Kapsner should be aware that the corollary is highly skilled reference personnel.

In addition, the added expense to the catalog department in applying the direct entry principle should not be overlooked. Library of Congress cards would have to be adapted to the new form. Even if we were to assume that the Library of Congress would adopt Father Kapsner's proposal, there would be the problem of deciding whether all previous entries should be changed. At least there would be the temptation to do so. Libraries engaged in co-operative cataloging would have further complication in cataloging processes. If proposals now under discussion for more centralized cataloging are to materialize, there will need to be more conformity of cataloging procedures, not less. Also, variations in catalog entries from library to library are a hindrance to the user.

In suggesting the direct entry of liturgical books under their distinctive Latin names, Father Kapsner has formulated a revision he hopes may be considered correct procedure for all libraries. Again, this creates problems. If this proposal were adopted in a general catalog code, it would follow that the same principle ought to be extended to other groups where the liturgical material is entered under the name of the group with the subhead "Liturgy and ritual." Thus the entry *Jews. Liturgy and ritual. Day of atonement prayers* would be entered under *Day of atonement prayers*. This may appear logical and simple to the specialists within each group, but for the general library with minor collections at these points, or for the library with liturgical material in several groups, it would result in a catalog more difficult for the general reader to use than with our present procedure, and would require of the reference librarian a more detailed knowledge of the differences of usages, nuances, etc., of the various groups.

One of the major changes recommended in this *Manual* and proposed for all libraries occurs at the point of Personal names in Religious orders where Father Kapsner pro-

posed a revision of A.L.A. Rule 53. Under this rule members of religious orders of men would be entered in accordance with the practice of the individual, adding the conventional order initials or abbreviations to the name in all cases, except when there is already the qualification of Saint, Pope, Cardinal, Archbishop, or Bishop. Titles such as Father, Père, etc., would be dropped except for a religious who uses as his name a single forename. Sisters or members of religious orders of women would be entered in accordance with the practice of the individual, with the titles "Sister" or "Mother" following the name used, and order initials added whenever the respective order is symbolized by initials.

This addition of order initials to headings presents the cataloger with a series of problems. Besides having to determine what is the "practice of the individual," there are such problems as the establishment of the order to which the author belongs, when this information is not included on the title page (which the reviewer has found to be not infrequent), the establishment of correct order initials, where to find the order initials, how to supply correct abbreviations, etc. Even a combination of Father Kapsner's useful tool, *Catholic Religious Orders*, and the *National Catholic Almanac*, as suggested in the *Manual*, do not provide all the abbreviations necessary for application of this rule. There are also minor problems, e.g., how to interpret this information correctly, especially when one set of initials applies to several orders.

It would seem to the reviewer that the time and effort that would be required to establish this information would be a step away from simplification into elaboration of cataloging. We should be sure that further complications in the cataloging process will provide equivalent values to the user of the catalog. These observations are based entirely on the problems that would emerge for the cataloger and are not concerned with the correctness of Father Kapsner's premise that order initials are considered part of the name.

Father Kapsner's *Manual* sets forth a wide variety of suggestions that should be invaluable in the Catholic library and its special collections. Much of his information will be useful for all libraries. Obviously, he has the Catholic library primarily in mind and his proposals deserve careful consideration by these libraries, though one

may question the wisdom of their adoption by a non-Catholic institution. In any case, gratitude is due the author who has been willing to grapple with the cataloging problems in a difficult subject area, and who is attempting to meet the inadequacies in our present cataloging rules. Such efforts should be welcomed and encouraged. We need more of this type of thinking, not less. Father Kapsner's *Manual* is an excellent contribution towards this end and we should all be grateful to him for it.

PARISH LIBRARY WORKSHOP

A one-day Parish Library Workshop will be held on Monday, April 19, 1954, the day preceding the Annual Convention of the Catholic Library Association. The meetings will be held in the Catholic Information Center, four blocks from the convention Hotel. The afternoon discussion will begin at two o'clock. Two important topics scheduled for this meeting are the "Needs and Objectives of Parish Libraries," and "Methods and Techniques for Starting Parish Libraries." In the evening beginning at seven-thirty there will be a laboratory session treating, "The Organization and Administration of Parish Libraries." There will be a practical demonstration of what to do, as it is assumed that most of our parish librarians are untrained volunteers.

Registration should be made before April 1st by writing to the director of the Workshop, Professor Richard J. Hurley, Dept. of Library Science, Catholic University of America, Washington, 17, D.C. Chairmen of local units are urged to send a representative who will be given complete directions on how to put on a similar workshop at the local unit level. Those participating in the Workshop, for which there is no charge, will be given an opportunity to visit outstanding parish libraries in and near Philadelphia. The Workshop is an official activity of the Parish Libraries Round Table under the general direction of Miss Elizabeth Ewens, Chairman.

RICHARD HURLEY



NEW ENGLAND UNIT

The Sisters of Charity were the hosts of the New England Unit at the Academy of the Assumption, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, on Saturday, October 24, 1953. One hundred members and guests were present.

Mr. Thomas V. Reinert, the Chairman, called the meeting to order and the opening prayer was said by Rev. Nicholas McNeil, S.J., of Portland, Maine.

After a few words of welcome by Sister Mary Joseph, Librarian of the Academy, the officers and directors of committees were introduced and the Treasurer's report read and accepted. Mr. Reinert then made a special appeal for new members. He outlined the aims and objectives of the Catholic Library Association and spoke briefly of the activities of the New England Unit, particularly for Catholic Book Week. Miss Mary Alice Rea, director of Catholic Book Week in Boston reviewed former Book Weeks and urged all to prepare for the 1954 celebration.

Dr. John D. Donovan, Professor of Sociology at Boston College was the principal speaker. His subject was *A sociologist looks at the library profession*. Dr. Donovan defined the social status of professionalism and asserted that not only the library profession, but others as well are falling under the influence of industrial society and are in danger of losing their standing. It was a stimulating talk and caused the librarians present to become more aware of their professional status.

Sister Rita Agnes, S.C.H., author of a book of poems, *Stars are Shining*, gave an inspiring lecture on poetry. She read many of her own poems and also many from *Spirit*. Her topic was, "A Little more Spirit, Please." Sister made a plea for more teaching and reading of poetry and advocated adult poetry hours in libraries.

After a closing prayer by Rev. Brendan Connolly, S.J., of Weston College, the meeting adjourned and a social hour with tea, sandwiches and cakes provided by the Academy was enjoyed.

ANNA L. MANNING, Secretary

BROOKLYN-LONG ISLAND UNIT

The Winter Meeting of the Brooklyn-Long Island Unit was held at the Mary Louis Academy, Jamaica, on Saturday, November 14. Rev. Francis P. Tomai, S.M.M., chairman, presided. Father Tomai announced the appointment of Miss Irene Leahy of the Queensboro Public Library as program chairman, and Rev. Brother Alban Anthony of St. Augustine's Diocesan High School as Book Week chairman. Copies of the Unit's constitution were distributed and the body was asked to study it with a view to correction and revision.

The main feature of the afternoon was a panel discussion on the PROBLEMS OF BOOK SELECTION FOR TEENAGERS. Sister Regina Miriam of St. Joseph Juniorate acted as moderator. Miss Eleanor McKay represented the Queensboro Public Library. Mr. Francis X. McDermott of Cathedral Preparatory spoke for the parents, and Sr. Rossaire of St. Agnes Academy, Rockville Center, and Brother Claudius William of Bishop Loughlin spoke for High School Girls and Boys respectively. Judging from audience reaction and the discussion that followed the panel was a complete success.

Miss Ethna Sheehan, member of the Unit's executive council and supervisor of work with children at the Queensboro Public Library asked for cooperation between the schools and the public library. Public librarians value the opinion of teachers and school librarians, she said. Miss Sheehan extended an invitation to all to visit the library on Saturday, November 21, to examine the exhibit of children's books displayed for Children's Book Week.

The meeting closed with prayer by Father Tomai. Refreshments were served in the school cafeteria through the kindness of Sr. M. Borgia, principal, and Sr. Mary Dolores, librarian.

SISTER MARY CHARLES, O.P.

SEATTLE UNIT

A twentieth anniversary meeting of the Seattle Unit, Catholic Library Association, attended by one hundred members and friends, was held at Holy Names Academy, October 10. Miss Helen Skahill, Chairman, presided.

Archie J. Richardson, who, with Rev. Lawrence Piotrkowski, O.S.B. of St. Martin's College, Olympia, Washington, inspired establishment of the Association in the Pacific northwest, was the main speaker. Mr. Richardson stressed the early slogan: "Catholic Northwest Libraries, Catholic-minded."

Sister Mary Gilbert, S.N.J.M., teacher of journalism at Holy Names College, Spokane, Washington, spoke on her recently published book, "Springs of Silence."

The Reverend Luke O'Donnell, Chairman of

the Pacific Northwest Regional Conference of the Catholic Library Association, and Sister M. Albertina, O.P., Seattle Unit membership chairman of the regional conference, reported the work of their respective committees.

After the meeting, Catholic Library Association members joined with Holy Names Academy Mothers' Club in an author's tea at which Sister Mary Gilbert autographed her book.

Mrs. Stephen M. Earls, president of Holy Names Mothers' Club, and Mrs. Fannie Howley poured, and assistants were Miss Skahill, Mrs. Raymond Bresnahan, Miss Katherine Porter, Miss Eunice Spencer, and Miss Alice Gates.

MISS ALICE E. GATES

GREATER CINCINNATI UNIT

Two meetings were held in the fall, the first in October and the second, the latter part of November. Sister Wilhelmina, C.P.S. was appointed Book Week Chairman. Talks included Sister Virginia's on the "Spirit of Catholicism in Catholic Literature" and Brother Albert Rose's, S.M., summary of latest books. Brother William Kiefer, S.M., gave a demonstration of magazine binding with the new plastic glue.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA UNIT

Mother John Francis, S.H.C.J., chairman, presided at the annual fall meeting of the Unit, held at Mount St. Mary's College Library, Saturday afternoon, October 24th. Reverend James O'Reilly, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Mathematics and Physics at Mount St. Mary addressed the group on *Freedom to Read*. In a world beset by pressures on individual freedoms, Father's statement of the fundamental moral freedom and responsibility of individual was an excellent aid to forming a judicious opinion on this much publicized problem.

GLADYS ENGLISH
Secretary-Treasurer

THE WISCONSIN UNIT

The Wisconsin Unit of the C.L.A. held their fall meeting at the Marquette University High School on November 21.

John Pick spoke on the contributions of American Catholics to literature and Sister Reynoldine, O.P., of Rosary College delivered an address on "Personality and Reading."

Sister M. Gerard Majella, S.S.N.D., Mount Mary College, directed the college group in a discussion of "Our Library Problems and Achievements of the past Few Years." The High School section thrashed out the problems of student assistants and best sellers under the guidance of Sisters M. Paulette, O.F.M., St. Mary's Academy, Sister M. Consuela, S.S.N.D., Messmer High, Sister Claire, St. Mary Springs Academy, and Sister Mary Cornelius, S.S.N.D., Mount Mary College.

"Oral reading—a Shared Experience," was treated by the Elementary Section under the direction of Sister Mary Charlotte, S.S.N.D., Messmer High School.

The Hospital Section heard Dr. A. J. Macht of Milwaukee speak on "Bibliotherapy." Two other talks by Miss Neva White of Wausau and Father Pius Pulvermacher, O.F.M. Cap., covered "Books and the Patient," and the "Patient and the Hospital Library."

The Parish Library section utilized its time in a swift tour of three neighboring parish libraries, under the supervision of Miss Ann Kozlowski, Parish Library Director.

The Parish Library Section is in the middle of a census of all parish libraries in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin C.L.A. Newsletter is sent to all schools in the state, with the hope of stimulating interest in C.L.A. affairs.

C.L.A. ANNUAL CONFERENCE 1954

The Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia will be the scene of the next Catholic Library Association national meeting. A tentative program, covering the four conference days of Tuesday April 20 to Friday the 23rd, will be published in the February issue. The superior work of the Philadelphia Unit of the Association augurs well for the success of the coming convention.

Contact for Catalogers

A Clearing-House Page for Catholic Catalogers

REV. OLIVER KAPSNER, O.S.B.

Catholic University of America

EVALUATION OF AN LC PROPOSED REVISION OF ALA RULE 53

At the June 1952 CLA convention in New York a proposed revision of ALA Rule 53, which deals with personal religious names, was drafted by the Cataloging and Classification Section of the Catholic Library Association. Some members (not all) of the LC Descriptive Cataloging Division were not satisfied with the CLA proposal.¹ As a consequence, a new proposed revision of ALA rule 53 was drafted by LC catalogers, a copy of which was sent to the CLA Cataloging and Classification Section, and has also appeared in print in the *Journal of Cataloging and Classification*, March, 1953.

Below, the LC proposed revision is first quoted, then critized.

ALA Rule 53. Religious orders, Names of persons in:

A. "Enter a person, who has adopted a religious name upon entering an order, in accordance with the practice of the individual. If the name in religion is used in combination with the secular surname, enter under surname. If the name in religion only is used, enter under it as a forename, adding, in English, the designation *Father* for priests, *Brother* for those not priests, *Mother* for heads of religious houses or those called Mother by the order, and *Sister* for those not designated Mother. Refer from the secular name, if known, and from any other forms not chosen as heading.

Garrigou-Lagrange, Réginald, 1877-

Refer from

Garrigou-Lagrange, Gontran.
Réginald, *Father*.

Thans, Hilarion Antonius, 1884-

Refer from

Thans, Antonius.
Hilarion, *Father*.

Segale, Blandina, 1850-1941.

Refer from

Segale, Rose Mary.
Blandina, *Sister*.

Alfons van de Moeder van Smarten, *Father*, 1905-

Refer from

Lybaert, Marcel.

Bede, *Brother*, 1874-1939.

Refer from

Rouse, Michael Francis.

"If dates are not available to distinguish two or more persons having the same religious name, add the initials, or the name of the order, in

the heading. In case of duplication of names in references from religious names, add the initials or name of the order to each reference, even when dates are available, but on the next line rather than in the heading.

Anselm, *Brother*, F.S.C.

Anselm, *Brother*, O.F.M.Cap.

Mary Claire, *Sister*.

(Sisters of St. Joseph)

see

McNamara, Mary Claire.

Mary Claire, *Sister*, 1898-

(O.S.B.)

see

Lynch, Claire, 1898-

"The prepositional phrase indicating place of birth is italicized when it is made part of the name in religion.

Claude d'Abbeville, *Father*, d. 1632.

Refer from

Foullon, Clement.

"The word Saint is spelled out when it is the entry word of a name in religion, either as main entry or as a reference.

Saint Paul, *Mother*, 1861-

Refer from

Gyles, Emily.

LeClair, St. Ida, 1891-

Refer from

LeClair, Mary Louise Georgiana Lillie.

Saint Ida, *Sister*, 1891-

(Sisters of the Presentation of Mary)

"If the name Mary is written out by the author, retain it in the heading. If the name Mary is abbreviated by the author, indicating that the name following or preceding the initial is the distinctive part of the name, omit it both in purely religious names and in combination of secular name and religious name.

Mary Loretto, *Sister*, 1869-

Refer from

Carroll, Elizabeth.

Loretto, *Sister*.

Bernard, *Mother*, 1856-

Refer from

McGuire, Margaret.

Mary Bernard, *Mother*.

Townsend, Anselm, 1901-

(name written Anselm M. Townsend)

Refer from

Townsend, Thomas Archibald Bede.

Anselm, *Father*, 1901-

(O.P.)

B. "Enter under the original (i.e., the secular) name those persons who are decidedly better

¹W. Seymour Lubetzky, *Cataloging Rules and Principles: a Critique of the A.L.A. Rules for Entry and a Proposed Design for Their Revision*. 1953. p. 12-13.

known by that name. Refer from the name in religion.

Merton, Thomas, 1915-

Refer from

Louis, *Father*, 1915-
(O.C.S.O.)

Lathrop, Rose (Hawthorne) 1851-1926.

Refer from

Mary Alphonsa, *Mother*.
Lathrop, Mary Alphonsa.

"The Library of Congress gives the name in religion or the secular name in a note in the lower right-hand corner of the catalog in the following form":

Name in religion: *Father* Louis, O.C.S.O.
or Secular name: Rose Mary Segale.

Superficially the LC proposal, with its gesture at gracious wording, may seem to be applicable to the question under discussion. Its thorough unsoundness as a basic, correct, and practical cataloging principle is, however, easily exposed.

The heart of the matter is naturally contained in the first paragraph.

By limiting, in its opening statement, the category of persons in religious orders to be considered to those who have "*adopted* (italics ours) a religious names upon entering an order", the LC proposal plunges the cataloger into the predicament of having to decide each time when confronted with the name of a member of a religious order, whether the person changed his name. This is not only a very difficult problem to solve each time, but also time-consuming and money-consuming, while accomplishing little, if anything. It is also the very predicament from which Catholic librarians had sought to extricate catalogers through their suggested revision of the rule. A member of a religious order is such whether he changed his name or not. The one kind is as much entitled to the form of name used for and by religious as the other. The cataloger should be allowed to proceed without being compelled to make incorrect and difficult distinctions from the outset. He should, above all, be allowed to work with the information found on the title-page.

The second part of the opening statement, that entry should be made "in accordance with the practice of the individual," is excellent. We observe, however, that none of the five examples following the first paragraph of the LC draft is in accordance with the directive, for these omit the religious initials, which the individuals evidently want. The first examples in the LC draft which are in accordance with this provision occur after the second paragraph, where, strangely enough, they are mentioned as exceptions, namely: Anselm, Brother, F.S.C., and Anselm, Brother, O.F.M.Cap. (By the way of interesting comparison it should be noted that all the examples mentioned in the CLA draft are "in accordance with the practice of the individual.")

The third sentence of the first paragraph, "If the name in religion only is used, enter under it as a forename, adding, in English, the designation *Father . . . Brother . . . Mother . . . Sister . . .*", imposes further handicaps on the cataloger, besides containing erroneous implications and being inconsistent with the second part of the

first sentence. Using the designation *Father* only for religious priests who have changed their names is neither in accordance with the accepted meaning of "Father" nor in accordance with the practice of the individual. In Catholic usage the term "Father" means any priest, whether secular or religious, and changed or adopted names does not enter the question at all. The example mentioned is, furthermore, not "in accordance with the practice of the individual", since he signs himself "Alfons van de Moeder van Smarten, O.C.D." It would be interesting to know, by what method the LC catalogers "established" that this person is a priest. If at times names of this type are prefixed by such abbreviated titles as "P.", "Fr.", "Fra.", "Frey", "Don", and a dozen more, the LC catalogers ought to know by this time that these designations are by no means easy to interpret in each instance. Some could mean either priest or seminarian or brother or mister. There are no definite clues for interpreting them correctly. Neither is much bibliographic distinction attained through their use. The initials occurring *after* such names, e.g., "O.C.D.", "O.S.B.", "O.P.", etc., are, on the contrary, clear, constant, and distinctive.

For the first LC example (Garrigou-Lagrange, Réginald) the one and important reference, the one under which some users will certainly search for the author, has been omitted, namely, "Lagrange, Réginald Garrigou". A reference like "Réginald, Father" is practically meaningless; it should at least be "Réginald, Father, O.P.", if needed.

As an example for a Sister's name, the form "Segale, Blandina", is wholly unacceptable. She should be entered under the correct form for her name, in accordance with her own practice, namely, "Segale, Blandina, Sister".

The examples listed after the first paragraph include no Sister entered under forename. We assume the right to supply one. Let us suppose that a book by Sister Magdalen, R.S.M., is to be cataloged. We could not, according to the new LC provision, use as main entry even as much as "Magdalen, Sister", unless it was first determined that Magdalen is an *adopted* name. As things go in religious orders, this could be her unchanged baptismal name. According to the LC provision, then, all that would remain for entry name is just "Magdalen".

The second paragraph, "If dates are not available... add the initials or the name of the order . . .", strikes us as being an apology for a sadly limping first paragraph. If the opening paragraph had approached the problem correctly, there would have been no need for the apologetic second paragraph.

The third paragraph, "The prepositional phrase indicating place of birth is italicized when it is made part of the name in religion", besides creating unnecessary work for the cataloger, does not approach this class of names correctly. In examples like "Antonio da Padova", "Bernard de Clairvaux", "Antonio de la Asunción", and many others, the prepositional phrase does not indicate place of birth at all, though the forms might suggest that. The cataloger should be allowed to use these names as known. There is no point in compelling the cataloger to do research work which will end him where he started. For the example cited by LC, the form to be used is

"Claude d'Abbeville, *O.F.M.Cap.*" which form is internationally correct and intelligible.

The fourth paragraph, "The word Saint is spelled out . . .", though of minor importance, is not needed at all. It solves nothing, only makes more trouble for the cataloger. Nor is it consistent with LC policy for dealing with purely secular names, where the practice of the individual is adhered to, e.g., "Saint Denis, Louis", but "St. Denis, Ruth". The same policy should be pursued for religious names. If one religious spells her name Sister St. Catherine, she should be entered as "St. Catherine, Sister"; if another spells her name Sister Saint Genevieve, she should be entered as "Saint Genevieve, Sister". There is no problem. Just follow the "practice of the individual".

Below is added a set of sample entries which should palpably illustrate the problem pervading this whole question. The names listed below are the names of Catholic clergy living at present in the U.S., and are found, with order initials as listed, in the current Official Catholic Directory.

It would seem that, even without knowing anything further about the individuals, the use of the conventional religious initials as found with the names produces excellent bibliographical distinctions in the catalog files, besides being a great help to the library patrons for identifying persons.

Yet present Library of Congress procedure for handling these names goes like this. If no 5 (John J. Walsh, O.P.) is encountered first and none of the listed names has been used till now, the name is entered as "Walsh, John J." Then,

if subsequently no. 1 (John J. Walsh) comes up, since that exact form has already been used, the LC cataloger is compelled to do research work and/or write letters in the hope of discovering some appellative which will aid in distinguishing this name from the one already used. The tedious and expensive investigation may end up by "establishing" no. 1 as "Walsh, John J., *Ph.D.*", though all the other five Walshes may as well be characterized by a *Ph.D.* Or he may be entered as "Walsh, John J., *of Reading*"; a form not used by himself and unfamiliar to his readers. Meantime no. 5 has been even more inexcusably obscured in the card files, since the user of the card catalog may have difficulty in identifying "Walsh, John J." as the one whom he knows as John J. Walsh, O.P., who also writes under this form of name.

Our humble recommendation: be wise and enter a member of a religious order "in accordance with the practice of the individual".

1. Walsh, John J
2. Walsh, John J *C.S.SP.*
3. Walsh, John J *M.M.*
4. Walsh, John J *O.M.I.*
5. Walsh, John J *O.P.*
6. Walsh, John J *S.J.*

On the whole, it seems reasonable to us that the cataloging rules in any specific field should be drafted by people well acquainted with the subject matter, and that consideration should be given to those libraries more likely to be affected by the rules.

Talking Shop

A Page for School Librarians

RICHARD M. HURLEY, *Editor*
Catholic University of America

We are happy to present a discussion of "The Role of the Student Assistant in the High School Library" by Father Vincent P. Schneider, St. James High School for Boys, Chester, Pa. His paper will be found especially valuable to librarians of boys' schools.

"There is no difficulty in finding tasks for students to do in the library. But this paper is not concerned about any of the hundred and one things student assistants can do in the library. It will deal not with the methods of using student assistants but rather with the idea behind the use of them. The fundamental principle should not be what the student can do for the library but what the library can do for the student assistant. There is a tendency to use student assistants to perform tasks simply because the librarian is too busy to do them, or because they are too boring for the librarian. This attitude would hardly attract the student assistant and would certainly tend to discourage students from continuing as

assistants. The function of the student assistant should be to cooperate with the librarian in making the resources of the library readily available to the students. This is not to imply that the student assistants should be able to perform all of the functions of the librarian. There are many functions which only the librarian can do properly. The librarian should try to find ways in which students can cooperate in running the library more efficiently. It is not expected that students can perform tasks as expertly as the librarian. This may lead the librarian to assign only a few tasks to students, or to give them only the most routine type of work. Library work should be made interesting to the student just as it is interesting to the librarian. This can hardly be accomplished by training each student to perform one particular task. Such a program may make for great mechanical efficiency but it will not stimulate the greatest interest of the student assistants in the program of the library.

The efficiency of a library cannot be measured by mechanical exactness. The work of the student assistants should be made as varied as possible so that they will get a better over-all picture of the library and its functions. In this way the interest of student assistants can be aroused, and they, in turn, can communicate it to the others.

In the field of book selection, which is and should be one of the most important functions of the librarian the student assistant can help the librarian to carry out that function more effectively. A student who is a good reader knows what type of book will appeal to his fellow students. Many books which are on the high school reading level are of little or no interest to the librarian personally because of much more mature reading interests. The student assistant will be of great help in enabling the librarian to bridge that gap. A profitable and interesting activity for student assistants is to have them read book reviews and scan booklists. From these reviews the student can recommend or select books which the library should consider for purchase. This should not relieve the librarian of the responsibility for book selection nor should it take the place of reading book review periodicals by the librarian. However, the assistance of students in the work of book selection can make it more effective. Furthermore, this type of activity gives the students a sense of importance.

The work done by the student in book selection helps not only the librarian but more important, the student himself. In selecting a book he must read more carefully and critically than he would otherwise. He must also form a judgment on the value of the book. This reading makes the student a better reader and thereby a better scholar.

The student assistant can be of great aid as a reading adviser. Reluctant as the librarian may be to admit it, the students may be somewhat cautious about accepting his reading recommendations. This is not to infer that the librarian is at fault. The difficulty arises from the fact that the average high school student imagines there is a vast gap between the mental outlook of an older person and that of a teen-ager. To most high school students a person over twenty is

"old". The student assumes that such a person is old-fashioned in his outlook and tastes. The fact that this is not true does not change the student's opinion. Ordinarily a student does not question a recommendation by his peers. They often come to the circulation desk and ask for a book which someone else has read and recommended. Often they do not even know the title, but the fact that another student liked it is sufficient. Through closer association with the librarian, the student assistant is less likely to think of the librarian as being old-fashioned. The librarian then can make use of student assistants to bring to the attention of pupils, books which they should read.

With the proper use of student assistants, the librarian is freed from many time consuming tasks, and he can give more time to more important aspects of his work. When students take charge of the circulation desk, the librarian is free to move about the library as needed. Then it is easier for the librarian to assist students in locating information or using reference books. Order can be more easily preserved in the library when the librarian moves about the room, disciplinary situations being handled on the spot without the attention of all being called to the matter.

The librarian, not the student, determines the importance of his role in the operation of a school library. The effectiveness of the student assistant depends upon the attitude and interest of the librarian. It is not easy to train them to perform their many tasks efficiently nor to keep their interest in the work after training. These two factors may tempt a librarian to dispense with the use of student assistants or to use a few for the more routine tasks. If a librarian expends the effort, students can be trained to work efficiently and interest cannot only be sustained but increased. The librarian who puts forth this effort will find it a rich and rewarding experience for himself, the library and above all, the student assistant".

Thank you, Father Vincent for this inspiring and thought provoking paper. What do some of our readers think?

A UNIT PRODUCT

The Greater Cincinnati Unit of the C.L.A. has published an 1,100 title high school book list to be used as supplementary reading on Christian themes in all branches of knowledge. *Recommended Titles for the High Schools* was compiled under the editorship of Stephen A. Meder, S.J. with the assistance of the Booklist Committee of the C.L.A. Unit. The books are listed alphabetically by author in one section and then are broken down into subject classifications in another section. Symbols indicate the ages and sex for which the books are considered suitable. A Grade School List is in preparation. The list may be ordered from The Premier Press Co., 217 E. Eighth St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Price \$1.00.

Parish Libraries

An Arm-Chair workshop of Library Helps

MONICA L. LONGFIELD

2022 Rusk St., Madison 4, Wis.

Many of you parish librarians now reading this page and the CATHOLIC LIBRARY WORLD are perhaps quite new to this field, and we therefore take the liberty of repeating part of an article by Rev. Richard J. Walsh, which appeared in the November 1948 issue of the CLW, which tells its own story.

PROBLEMS OF THE PARISH LIBRARY

"Since I first became interested in parish libraries I have undergone considerable change of mind with regard to what problem is most important. In the beginning the lack of cataloging appeared to be a tremendous drawback. Now I consider that a minor defect that can be remedied without too much difficulty.

First of all, there is no use in starting a library unless there is a definite idea of what the library is trying to do.

The purpose of the Catholic library is: *first*, to supplement the public and school library; *second*, to secure a well-rounded collection of Catholic literature suitable to the needs of its patrons, as far as its resources will permit; *third*, to set itself up as a center of Catholic cultural and intellectual activity in the community; *fourth*, to make every effort to be an information center on things Catholic. Insofar as our Catholic libraries attain these ends, they justify their existence, reward our efforts, and give greater vigor to truly Catholic life.

First, if it is at all possible, a survey should be made of what the people read. This is often very enlightening, because it frequently turns out that the people starting the library will either underestimate or over-estimate the community on this score. Sometimes a survey will not be necessary, since some of this information may already be available. Often it will be found that the people read very few books. Surveys made by the public libraries have shown that *only about 30 per cent of the people read books*, so a parish can count on that number of its people reading.

Next should be taken into consideration the type of reader, who will use the library. These can be grouped into three classes, and, while no one group will use the library to the exclusion of another, yet each library will notice that one group will predominate, and it must adjust itself to that condition. The first group, for the want of a better name, are the ordinary readers. The second group are those who will use the library for reference purposes. The third group are the young or juvenile readers.

If those who are considering the establishment of a library find that a large number of the prospective members read, and that their material comes from rental libraries, which is especially true in large cities, then the library should be organized to interest this group. The library should contain not only Catholic books, but other good books, and these people should be encouraged to use it.

If the library is so organized, this means that many non-Catholic books will be on the shelves. It does not mean, however, that the library should not try to stimulate its readers to read Catholic books. The library should institute a definite policy of constructive criticism, presenting whenever possible Catholic books, and be able to show that the Catholic book will give a better viewpoint than another book. This, of course, means that the entire group of workers in the library must be coached and prepared to do this sort of work.

Should the library find itself serving a predominantly juvenile group, problems will immediately arise. First, juvenile books are more expensive, and second, children will not be able to support a library as well as will adults. *On the other hand, the children's use of the library will attract the parents, who if they are satisfied with the library's work, will support it.*

Anticipating the type of reader who will use the library is important. It will save expense later on, for the library may expect to serve one type only to find it must change, since its clientele is different than anticipated.

The appearance of the interior of the library is something that should not be overlooked. It should be attractively decorated, have good lighting, and the furniture should not have the appearance of being the kind that was salvaged from a junk yard.

The duties of those who are going to assist in running the library should be clearly known. For this purpose it is wise to follow the plan of many of the big libraries and prepare what is known as a LIBRARY MANUAL. It should explain in detail every operation that goes on in the library. For example, it should have an account of how a book may be borrowed, how to enroll a new member, how to return books to the shelf, etc. It will save much time and duplication of effort.

Whoever contemplates starting a parish library, and has given any thought to the subject, must realize that one person cannot do the work. As many people as possible should be interested in the project and their assistance encouraged. Not only will their help lighten the burden of the work, but their interest in the library will spread among their acquaintances and increase the number of users of the library.

In the matter of time that a volunteer worker can give to the library, it is better to have a large number giving a few hours each week rather than a few spending many hours.

The work of selecting books can be accomplished much more easily if the library can interest a group who have some knowledge of current literature, for instance, teachers and other professional people. Usually they have some influence in the community and their interest will help the library.

The people assigned to the task of circulating the books can contribute in no small measure to the success of the library. The good librarian is one who can make books "contagious". The volumes on the shelves are known and valued friends, *each one a minister to some human need among those who visit the library*. The passing out of books becomes indeed the introduction of one friend to another. While some technical knowledge is of course desirable in the parish librarian, it is by no means as essential as their deeper knowledge of books and people.

Chosen for Parish Libraries

Joan O'Callaghan and Rita Keckeissen

St. Peter's Library, New York

TO SEE PETER (McKay \$3.) is a most interesting account by the German Lutheran pastor Richard Baumann who joined a Catholic Holy Year pilgrimage to Rome "to see Peter," the Rock. The account of the journey is a meditation on the separation of Christians as a result of the Lutheran revolt; on the authority of the Papacy and its institution by Christ, and on the need for reunion. There are helpful notes given by the Catholic translator, Father John M. Oesterreicher. This book should lead us back to Karl Adam's ONE AND HOLY (S & W; 1951 \$2.) which is the Catholic examination of the historical background of the Reformation, Luther's revolt, the common ground in Lutheran and Catholic belief, and the need for and possibility of reunion. The two books make excellent "companion pieces" and should help towards a better understanding of the *Una Sancta* movement.

Clarence Milligan's RUSSIA AND THE WOMAN (Vantage, \$3.) is a re-telling of the life of Our Blessed Mother, but for all its reverence and explicit care to safeguard the great doctrines involved in the telling, it does not carry any conviction as a novel. The theme is surely too lofty for even the best of fiction writers. The imaginative elements in the book simply do not ring true. Far more rewarding would be Father Denis O'Shea's two delightful historical studies, MARY AND JOSEPH (Bruce; 1949, \$3.50) and THE FIRST CHRISTMAS (Bruce; 1952, \$3.). Both ought to be better known in parish libraries. They deal with the religious, social, economic and political conditions which form the background of the life of Mary and Joseph, making vivid and understandable the customs and practices of their daily life.

Joseph Breig's HALO FOR FATHER (Bruce, \$2.50) comprises chapters on marriage, examining in particular the vocation of father, his du-

ties, joys, sorrows and responsibilities. The style is sometimes rather forced. For the marriage shelf.

Eddie Doherty's MATT TALBOT (Bruce, \$2.75) is a good, readable account of a great modern penitent whose life should be an example and inspiration for our age. Lord Pakenham, English convert, has written his autobiography in BORN TO BELIEVE (British Book Centre, \$4.). The most interesting chapter for us was that on his conversion to Catholicism, but the bulk of the book is concerned with the author's activities in, and observations on, English politics and foreign service.

FRIENDS OF ST. FRANCIS (Franciscan Herald Press, \$2.50) by Sidney Wicks contains a psychological study of the saint, character sketches of other early Franciscans and a discussion of the Third Order of St. Francis, its history and its place in today's world. A rather wordy and extravagant manner mars the St. Francis portrait. The rest of the book is well done.

Charles Duff's IRELAND AND THE IRISH (Putnam, \$4.50) is an excellent study covering the psychology of character, history and culture of the Irish people as well as a graphic picture of Ireland today. This book is highly recommended not only for the information it presents but also for Mr. Duff's fine style.

Books

SISTER M. REPARATA, O.P., Editor

Rosary College, River Forest, Ill.

LEWIS, Clifford M., S.J., and Albert J. Loomie, S.J. *The Spanish Jesuit Mission in Virginia, 1570-1572*. Published for the Virginia Historical Society by the University of North Carolina Press, 1953. 294 p. \$7.50.

This is the fascinating story of the first recorded effort by Europeans to settle in what is today Virginia. It recounts the tragic adventure of a small group of Spanish Jesuits who, 37 years before Jamestown was settled, sailed up the James River, established themselves near what is now Williamsburg and were massacred by the Indians, except for one survivor of the mission, who was found and rescued two years later by a Spanish relief expedition.

Occasionally reference is made to Sir Walter Raleigh's colonizers on Roanoke whom the Spaniards referred to as "pirates". The

book is a detailed research study of that unsuccessful venture on the part of a Mexican viceroy to establish the Spanish colonial empire as far north as the present Middle-Atlantic states. The entire story is reconstructed from well documented sources. The documents themselves are extensively annotated by the authors, and comprise reports from the officials who organized the venture, the accounts submitted by the priests themselves, and the testimony of the boy, Alonso, who survived to tell the fate of the mission.

Illustrated by many early maps and drawings of the time, and buttressed by original Spanish and Latin documentation, this is a scholarly study of the Chesapeake area as it was known by the explorers of the century preceding the first permanent English settlement. It is a critical and valuable contribution to exact historical knowledge of the early exploration of the Atlantic Coast.

Much interesting Catholic historical lore has remained buried in this area and it is an added credit to the joint authors to have exhumed some small part of it in a masterly way. It is hoped that others will follow in their footsteps and reveal the rest of it.

The book itself is a joy to hold and to behold, as a beautiful example of the book-maker's art. The contents will have a special appeal to those who delight in delving into the nooks and crannies of history.

REV. HUGH J. PHILLIPS, *Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.*

Three Classics of Italian Calligraphy; an Unabridged Reissue of the Writing Books of Arrighi, Tagliente and Palatine; introd. by Oscar Ogg. Dover Pubns, 1953. x, 272 p. bibl. \$3.95.

This facsimile edition reproduces the writing books of three sixteenth century Italian scribes and writing masters: Ludovico degli Arrighi da Vicenza, *La Operina da Imparare di scrivere lettera Cancellaresca*; Giovanantonio Tagliente, *Lo presente Libro Insegna*; Giovambattista Palatino, *Libro Nuovo*. The script is the beautiful cursive hand of the Italian humanists, the ancestor of all modern cursive scripts except the German Gothic. The particular form is that used in the Papal Chancery briefs, today called Italic. The originals are in the distinguished collection of writing books in the Newberry Library, Chicago. The plates, the same size (6½ x 9¼) as the originals, compare favorably with them. Oscar Ogg contributes a brief, but competent introduction. A bibliography by A. F. Johnson (originally pub-

lished in *Signature*) gives biographical details concerning the authors and descriptions with present location of extant copies of these rare books. The annotations in this "Catalogue" list scripts, illustrations, devices and colophons.

Dover Publications has produced at a modest price a volume of excellent craftsmanship. The placing of the running title vertically in the margin permits the reader to appreciate a distinctive feature of these writing books—especially of the last—the beauty of composition and proportion of many single pages. The sturdy and attractive binding, stamped on the front cover of which is one of the many varieties in these books of the ligature *Et*, is enhanced by the topstain which harmonizes with the binding and jacket.

When many persons are advocating a return to manuscript writing, the grace, precision, and clarity of the humanistic scripts should be an inspiration to both teacher and student. For this purpose Arrighi's Chancery Cursive is perhaps unsurpassed. It is described by Stanley Morison as possessing "no archaisms to render dangerous its use as a model by moderns in search of a base for simple and legible current hands of their own." On the script of Tagliente, the outstanding writing master of the sixteenth century, James Wardrop commented, "a calligrapher *par excellence*, apt to take the good where he could find it. He was the better pleased, if the Chancery letter was accompanied by *qualche gagliardo tratto* (some gay flourish)." The third master Palatino is the most accomplished and versatile. "The calligrapher's calligrapher", he is considered by many letter artists the greatest of them all.

Besides instructing "by text and plates in the Chancery script," these books can serve a larger purpose for the student of lettering. They offer fine examples of every variety of letter "ancient and modern." There are also monograms, abbreviations, ligatures, numerals and even pages of charming rebus writing, "all seriously thought out and beautifully executed." Of the value of these books to the letter artist, Mr. Ogg says: "If nothing more, he cannot fail to develop a healthier respect for beautiful letter forms properly executed; and at best these ancient treatises can serve as practical inspiration, more fruitful than all the swipe-files of all the letterers working today."

The books also contain essays, illustrated by woodcuts, on fashioning a quill pen and on writing instruments. Every step in the fashioning of the pen is clearly illustrated. Two cuts of different design show the writing tools: pen, knife, ruler, compass, scissors, lead, pincers, inkstand, waxed thread, seal, candlestick, shaded lamp, reading glass, hourglass, and even a hare's foot to spread the varnish, if varnish is used.

This volume should be a delight to everyone interested in books and writing.

SISTER WINIFRED MARY, O.P., *Rosary College, River Forest, Ill.*

REFERENCE BOOKS

SISTER MARY CLAUDIA, I.H.M., Editor

Marygrove College, Detroit 21

The Hart Chart: Comparision of Encyclopedias

(14 West Walnut St., Metuchen, N.J., Laurence H. Hart, 1953. 25¢; additional copies, 10¢) is an excellent guide for purchasing encyclopedias as well as for instruction in the use of them. Thirty-two references are listed with full bibliographic information followed by tabulations giving: price and price per page, number of headings in index, comments on illustrations and maps, ages for which suited, accuracy, strong points, and general comment. A similar chart on *Comparison of Dictionaries* is also available from the author at the same price.

The following publications may be purchased from the New York Public Library (Fifth Avenue and 42nd St., New York City) at the prices indicated: *Copper Engraving in Mexico during the Late Eighteenth Century*, by Edwin H. Carpenter, Jr., 1953. 25¢; *A Friend of John Milton: Valerio Chimentelli*, by Edward Rosen, 1953. 40¢; *Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1803-1882*; catalogue of an exhibition from the Berg Collection, comp. by John D. Gordan, 1953. 75¢; *Katherine Anne Porter*; a critical bibliography, by Edward Schwartz, 1953. 75¢.

The Workshop Handbook, by Walter A. Anderson and others (Teachers College, Columbia University, 1953, \$1.00) is the second in a series published by the Cooperative Program in Educational Administration of the Middle Atlantic Region. Based on the experience of the authors, it gives practical suggestions for planning and conducting workshops. An annotated bibliography and a flow-chart of participation in an actual discussion are given in the Appendix.

BOUWHUIS, Andrew L., S.J. *Books for a priest's library*: A bibliography based upon a series of lectures given to the seminarians of the diocese of Buffalo during the summer of 1953. Buffalo, Catholic Union Store, 1953. 15p. Out of print.

This excellent list contains 237 titles including one periodical, and, excepting two reference books in Latin, all are in English. The greater number of books are of rather recent imprint, a few are secular publications. While full bibliographical information is given, the list is not annotated. A useful subject index with headings covering the material in broad scope is appended.

The compiler assumes that priests have the standard works in the various branches of theology and therefore such titles have been purposely omitted. He mentions that many worthwhile

books which would find a place in a list such as this were disregarded because they are out-of-print. However, several titles are listed which are no longer available.

This splendid bibliography serves as a dependable guide for priests who wish to keep their personal collection up to date but who do not have time to scan book reviews. Naturally, some criticism will arise in priestly circles because certain works were not selected or because this or that book was included. In this connection the compiler and his library committee ask for suggestions, having in mind probably a subsequent revised list. If a revised compilation is published later on, the reviewer recommends a collection in English of Pope Pius XII's encyclicals and pronouncements on current problems.

Books for a priest's library is a handy guide for priests engaged in either parish work or in the field of education. Deacon classes in major seminaries likewise should obtain a copy of this pamphlet. Pass the word along. (Hope it returns to print soon, Ed.)

REVEREND VINCENT DIECKMAN, O.F.M., Librarian, Theological Seminary, Oldenburg, Indiana.

HEARD, J. Norman. *Bookman's guide to Americana*. Washington, D.C., The Scarecrow Press (3341 Prospect Ave., N.W.), 1953. 496p. \$8.50.

"This book is intended to provide a selective, though reasonably comprehensive, reference tool for determining prevailing book prices of out-of-print titles relating to the American scene.... More than 6,600 Americana titles are listed. These were gleaned from more than two hundred catalogs circulated by seventy-one book dealers located in every region and in a majority of the states. Quotations from three Canadian dealers are included. As all quotations were transcribed from catalogs issued between September, 1951 and May, 1953, they represent current catalog prices.... Books which commonly sell at prices under four dollars have been omitted." This is a guide which will be helpful to those order departments making extensive purchases or those libraries interested in disposing of surplus materials. There are relatively few items of Catholic Americana listed; those included refer largely to phases of mission history.

EUGENE P. WILLING
Catholic University of America Library,
Washington, 17, D.C.

LONGSTRETH, Edward. *A history of the United States in 17 minutes*. Culver City, Murray and Gee, 1952. 183p. \$1.50.

At a reading rate of 1.18 pages per minute, the history of our country is lucidly told hitting the great issues, motivations, and epochal actions. Useful addenda season this readable narrative, namely, the important military events (18p.); presidential orders (29p.); acts of Congress (27p.); and Supreme Court decisions (53p.); and the texts of the Declaration of Independence

and of the Constitution. A simple epilogue epitomizing in one page the soul of our country, of our government, ends the story.

This is a primer. It will serve as an effective first book for beginners, especially foreigners, and equally well as a review for old-timers.

WILLIAM A. KOZUMPLIK, U.S.A.F. *Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.*

ORCHARD, Dom Bernard, O.S.B., ed. *A Catholic commentary on Holy Scripture.* London and New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., 1953. 1312p. \$15.

To say that *A Catholic commentary on Holy Scripture* supplies for a need of long standing in the English reading world, may sound trite, but no other words fairly describe the value and timeliness of this work. Conceived in 1942 at a meeting of the Catholic Biblical Association at Cambridge, (England), its felicitous execution was accomplished nine years later by a body of scholars under the able general editorship of Dom. Bernard Orchard, O.S.B.

There are eighteen articles of general introduction that amply provide the reader with sufficient background to get the most out of a study of the exegesis on the Sacred Text itself. In addition to the usual matter treated in biblical propaedeutics, this section contains other valuable essays on such topics as: The Physical Geography of the Holy Land; The Political Geography of the Holy Land; The History of Israel; and Our Lady in the Scriptures. In addition, there are seven articles of particular introduction to the Old Testament and twelve to the New.

The various authors of the sixty-three exegetical articles prefix to their work not only a selected bibliography, but a brief and informative introduction to the book under consideration. Although intensive study would be required before an accurate evaluation of each contribution could be made, it is evident that the standard of the work is high. Where points of difference exist among Catholic biblical scholars, they are usually indicated by the author, who gives a fair exposition of each position. The work is completed by an excellent index and twelve nicely executed maps.

That this volume will be well and widely received among the clerical group is obvious. However, I should wish to point out its value as a reference tool to all, who seriously approach the sacred heritage of the Scriptures. In this day of ever increasing study of the doctrines of the Faith, it is imperative, that the intellectual content of this deepening Catholic culture be firmly based upon the inspired word of God. To this end, the new commentary can make a basic contribution if it is made available to our nuns, Sisters, and students on the college and secondary school level.

REVEREND WILLIAM B. RYAN, O.P., *Dominican House of Studies, Washington, D.C.*

Books for Young People

HELEN L. BUTLER, Ph.D., Editor
Marywood College, Scranton

BAITY, Elizabeth Chesley. *America before Man*; illus. by C. B. Falls. Viking, 1953. 224p. illus, charts, maps, diags. \$4.50.

A fascinating synthesis of current scientific theories on the physical history of the American continent from the formation of the continental masses, development of mountains, rivers and valleys, through the evolution and development of life from the one-celled plants to man. Effectively illustrated with drawings and photographs, this makes an attractive book. But the emphasis throughout is definitely agnostic, with evolution identified as the primary factor in life. Occasional incidental references to churchmen, Inquisition, medieval thinkers, etc. will startle young people in Catholic schools.

BEERS, Lorna. *The Crystal Cornerstone.* Harper, 1953. 218p. \$2.50

Central idea of this story of the first year of the American Revolution is the contrast between false patriotism expressed in mob violence and spurious dreams of military glory, and true patriotism which respects the rights of individuals as crystalized in Washington's refusal to coerce his men into re-enlisting. Told chiefly around a 16-year-old boy who had a part in the mob scenes, this is sound in values but not so colorful, and its characters not so distinctive, as in the author's excellent *Book of Hugh Flower*.

BILLINGS, Henry. *Superliner S.S. United States.* Viking, 1953. 128p. illus. \$3

A description of the world's fastest passenger liner, against a background of the history of North Atlantic navigation, and an account of ship design from packet ships and clippers to the present. Planned as both passenger and troop carrier, the S.S. United States has achieved heights of comfort, safety and speed beyond those of any earlier ship. Illustrated with drawings, charts and diagrams, and reported in clean-cut, journalistic prose.

CERRUTI, Elizabetta. *Ambassador's Wife.* Macmillan, 1952. 255p. \$3

The Hungarian-born wife of an Italian diplomat gossips about her experiences in the capitals of the world, without saying much new or different. The reader cannot be deeply moved by one to whom convention seemed more important than morality; whose principal reaction to a private audience with the Holy Father was satisfaction at his remembering he had met her before; and

whose grief over devastated Budapest was assuaged by finding her own home and possessions untouched. Sister Margaret Rose, C.D.P. Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio.

DALY, Maggie. *Maggie Daly's Guide to Charm*; illus. by Russell Wilkinson. Dodd, 1953. 175pp \$2.50

This one of the famous Daly sisters is a model and fashion coordinator. She tells girls how to choose, care for and wear clothes; gives them hints on grooming and diet; and offers common-sense information on a model's career. Much of this has been said before, but the presentation is breezy and practical, and it will be enjoyed by younger girls. The chapters on fashion and famous men and women are a bit thin, but may be bait for the non-reader.

HAEBICH, Kathryn A. *Vocations in Fact and Fiction; a Selected, Annotated List of Books for Career Backgrounds and Inspirational Reading.* A.L.A., 1953. 62p. paper \$1.25

Almost a thousand titles, the larger part of which is nonfiction (chiefly biography). Arranged, (1) general, (2) handicapped, and (3) individual occupations alphabetically, these include, almost entirely, publications since 1940. Less than one per cent are indicated as out of print. About 60 titles are recognized as by or

about Catholics, including Catholics in the religious life. An occasional title may be questioned on the score of quality or of suitability for the teen ager, but these are rare. Should be very useful in a high school collection.

HASLEY, Lucile. *The Mouse Hunter.* Sheed, 1953. 242p. \$2.75

In this miscellany of essays, "dibs and dabs," and short stories are some very serious thoughts on a variety of topics, presented under a delightful mask of humor and lightheartedness. Her experiences as convert, writer, lecturer, wife, and mother show that a Catholic life can be joyful and richly rewarding. Mrs. Hasley presents a powerful challenge to look into our complacencies, prejudices and even ignorances, and to be thoroughly ashamed of them. Senior high students should find this enjoyable and worthwhile. Sister Margaret Rose, C.D.P.

HUBBARD, Margaret Ann. *Halloran's Hill.* Macmillan, 1953. 248p. \$2.50

A story for junior high about Chap Chandler, aged 16, who ran away from his too-strict store-keeper father to become a call boy for a railroad crew in Duluth at the turn of the century. How he incurred the resentment of another call boy, was accused of stealing, and stopped the runaway horses of the man who owned an "iron mountain," makes a pleasant story and gives an interesting account of early railroading.

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Children's Books

ETHNA M. SHEEHAN, *Editor*

Queensborough Public Library, New York

Our library is often called upon to give advice or assistance in the formation or expansion of small public libraries and of public and parochial school libraries. Recently I made up a basic list for small libraries. I have called this an Expensible List. It can be filled in according as the library receives additional funds. Mrs. Gurney, Head of the School and Library Department of the American News Company, 131 Varick Street, New York City, has graciously undertaken to have the list mimeographed. She will forward copies to anyone who writes to her at the address given.

Ever since the first Philistine slapped a price tag on the Christmas spirit, the angels must have been grinning behind their wings at foolish adult mortals and their "exchanging of gifts." Maybe they try to sympathize with the relatives who wonder if Janie or Bobby will be satisfied with a doll that sings in French or a space ship that is guaranteed to circle the moon. Heaven knows one cannot spoil a child's joy by scrimping on a dollar or two, especially as Bill's Aunt Millie is sure to give *him* a rocket powered with real atomic energy.

Relatives lift their hands in horror at the cost of books for children for birthdays and Christmas.

"Two dollars for this little thing? Why it's got only about fifty pages!" There is no arguing against the flat statement: "It looks so little for three dollars."

Fortunately authors and illustrators are not easily discouraged, and it is notoriously difficult to keep an enthusiastic, far-seeing editor down. Thus it is that every year more and more books come into being.

Remember Petunia? Her romance with George the handsome gander was a big event last year. (PETUNIA'S CHRISTMAS). In PETUNIA TAKES A TRIP (Knopf, \$2.) author-illustrator Roger Duvoisin brings us up to date. Our goose friend has become too fat to lift herself off the ground. She takes exercise and becomes so slim finally that she flies up into the air and gets carried off into a new adventure in the BIG city. The awe-inspiring contrasts between our heroine and the city buildings are described in economical texts and gay illustrations full of the most fascinating detail.

JOURNEY CAKE, HO! by Ruth Sawyer (Jr. Lit. Guild. Viking. \$2.50) is a marvelous piece of Americana. Robert McCloskey's illustrations sweep through the pages, tuning themselves to the rhythm of the tale which, by the way, is nothing less than a Southern-Mountain version of an old folk-plot. (Repeat "Journey Cake" quickly and you'll get it.)

If only there were space, it would be pleasant to say more than a word about such picture books as the following:

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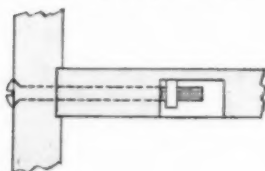
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(Abingdon. \$1.25) describes how the mailman gave a little girl the bright idea that turned her wishful thinking into practical action. **LITTLE FRIGHTENED TIGER** (Jr. Lit. Guild. Doubleday. \$2.50) is Margaret Wise Brown's last book. (The untimely death of this prolific and felicitous author is a personal loss to many of us). With the aid of Leonard Weisgard's jungly-toned pictures she explains gaily how every creature is afraid of *something*. Both Sandy and his mother learn something in **THE QUIET MOTHER AND THE NOISY LITTLE BOY**, by Charlotte Zolotow (Jr. Lit. Guild. Lothrop \$2.) The readers may learn something. Anyhow they are more than likely to enjoy the story and the expressive illustrations by Kurt Werth. **THE FISHING CAT**, by Grayce S. Myers (Abingdon. \$1.25) is an unpretentious picture-story about Old John's resourceful cat Skipper, who proved fully capable of catching fish in his own way when his master hurt his arm. Believe me or not: Paul Galdone's cheerful pictures prove it was done.

HECTOR AND MR. MURFIT, by Audrey Chalmers (Viking. \$1.75) may never become a classic, but take one look at awkward good-hearted Hector and you'll share the author-illustrator's sympathy for his frustrations. Surely you'll share the pet-shop owner's relief too, when Mrs. Bigg takes down the *Vacant* sign from her roomy dog-house.

DANNY'S LUCK, by Lavinia R. Davis (Jr. Lit. Guild. (Doubleday. \$2.50) deserves more than the brief mention I can give it here. This easy-reading story for children about 7 to 9 tells about a little boy who was promised a combination Birthday-Hallowe'en surprise present beginning

with B. Think you've guessed it? Danny was thrilled that *his* original guess proved wrong. This is a truly delightful story, and somehow the Hallowe'en atmosphere is not *too* seasonal for all-year-round enjoyment. Yet, and I feel sure the author would agree, the book owes half its beauty and wonder to Hildegard Woodward's illustrations. Their fall hues embroider some of the pages, and fill others; there are double-spread effects I cannot describe in words. See them. Perhaps you will feel as I do, that here is Caldecott Award material. Author and illustrator have done marvels together before. Now their touch is becoming ever more sure.

In **ICE CREAM FOR TWO** (Jr. Lit. Guild. Harper. \$2.50) Clare T. Newberry has written and illustrated a book for a slightly older age than the picture-book, level for which she has been doing cat stories. Bruce and his mother are living in cramped quarters in a New York apartment when a tiny Siamese cat begins to complicate things. And yet, when a crisis arises, it is through Pounce that Mom gets the chance she had been seeking during those long days, when Bruce has been waiting in the lonely flat.

THE MAGIC BALL FROM MARS, by Carl L. Biemiller (Borrow \$2.50) is a selection of the Catholic Children's Book Club for October. Johnny receives a gift from the Man in the Flying Saucer which at first leads him to rather pleasant doings in Washington and afterwards causes him to be at the mercy of ruthless enemies. There is nothing for the wise and compassionate Man from Out There to do but take back his gift. Boys and girls 9 to 11 will find the story full of thrills.

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A simplified procedure for the record keeping connected with the loan of books is described in a new booklet, CIRCULATION CONTROL FOR LIBRARIES, published by International Business Machines Corporation.

The method is based on the use of IBM Transaction Cards that are punched with number, due date and transaction number; a Book Charging Recorder, which prints date of withdrawal, transaction number, due date and branch library identification on loan slips prepared by the borrower; and an IBM Sorting Machine, which sorts returned transaction cards to determine the missing numbers, which represent overdue books.

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